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Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1766.

JOHN HAMPDEN *to* WM. PYM.

SIR, *From page 322.*

I AM now more particularly to consider your last letter. It certainly beats all of the kind that I have met with in prose or rhyme: And tho' I shall not give you hard names as you deserve, and have given the Colonists, yet really I cannot much wonder at a Gentleman's calling you "a fellow of most prodigious impudence."*

Whether induced by your small stock of politicks, or constrained by the little remnant of your conscience, is not material; you seem to half confess the marvellous blunder of the late *immortal minister*, in procuring a total prohibition of Spanish silver and gold. The reason of this wise measure, that was given out to your British vulgar, is quite singular. It was said that "this silver and gold came from a Roman Catholic country, and as the English had enough of their own, if they should refuse to take any of these useless superfluous commodities from the Spaniards, it would most amazingly distress their trade, as they could not possibly get rid of them, unless the English were so weak as to sell mouse traps and grid irons for dollars & pistoles."†

You seem also to admit that the taxing of the British Colonies, in their present unrepresented state, distant situation, and totally unknown circumstances, is unconstitutional. What is your sagacious expedient for reconciling matters, and making all things as systematically consistent as any piece of patch'd work, can possibly be? Why, theory and system being the *primum mobile, anima, gloria mundi*, and practice being in no wise calculated for the *literati* of modern times, you have swallowed a bait, long since thrown out on set purpose for small politicians. The knowing ones will easily see what I mean, when I tell them, that after all the bustle Mr. Wm. Pym is most graciously pleased of his great goodness to condescend to admit the reasonableness of an American representation in parliament, as a previous step absolutely necessary to reconcile a parliamentary taxation of the colonies to those principles of natural justice and equity, which are the fundamentals of the British constitution. But what will his Majesty and the two houses of that august body, the parliament of Great-Britain say to the proposal of such a Representation? That neither W. Pym nor I can tell. However, this I most firmly believe, if the thing were offered to-morrow, 999 in a 1000 of all the colonists would not accept it on any terms, much less as a favor. Be that as it may, I know that *Martinus Scriblerus* the second, and Dr. *Murphy* the first, having swallowed a nicely gilded pill, *consultantibus Gal. et Hippoc.* thus most admirably comment; on "the insolent proposal" in their opinion, "dangerous at any rate". "In addition to this head, (says Martyn) I could further urge the danger of innovations; every change in a constitution, in some degree, weakens its original frame; and hence it is that legislators and statesmen are cautious in admitting them." "Why should the beauty and symmetry of this body be destroyed, and its purity defiled, by the unnatural mixture of representatives from every part of the *British* dominions. *Parthians, Medes, Elamites, and the dwellers of Mesopotamia, &c.* would not, in such a case, speak the same language. What a heterogeneous council would this form? what a monster in government would it be?"

But the greater lawyer and politician Mr. Pym, now solemnly holds forth, that the affair is become very serious, and that "it is now absolutely necessary to give the colonies a *proper* number of representatives *even* in the British parliament"; although in the same breath he proposes the total "*abolition of all colony assemblies, as the only thing possible to secure their dependance.*" I have often been amazed at the wisdom of the late political and ministerial writers in Britain, who so frequently express the most terrible apprehensions of the Colonists seeking for, and the great danger of their actually attaining, an Independency on the Crown of Great-Britain. Do they and you want to make the colonists think themselves of more importance than they really are? Did you never read of the growing pains of youth, which by a late judicious observator have been metaphorically applied to the struggles of the colonists for a free air? Where is the policy: Pym, of putting wicked dangerous tho'ts into young people's heads? Are not such tho'ts but too apt to obtrude themselves? For shame, let this string be no more saw'd, lest it be cut asunder in good earnest!

As to your whim of "abolishing all the colony assemblies," name it no more. You might just as well propose a general ordinance of G—e G—e for circumcising all the male colonists on the first of November *next*. Mind me, Pym! I only tell you my poor Opinion of causes and effects, without deciding on any question of right. *I have no kind of doubt but that the colonists would as readily acquiesce in a decimation, nay, even a general decollation, as to your proposal of a total abolition of all their assemblies.*

Is it possible you should flatter yourself that 4 or 5 millions of people, well settled in good Climates, that must contribute to the rapidity of their increase, can be bro't by the utmost efforts of rhetoric *forensic* or *military*, tamely to give up all their *new* ancient laws, usages and customs with all their natural rights, and civil and religious privileges into the bargain, only for half a score idle profligate fellows, as the case might be, "smuggled" out of their own country into that great receptacle of small wares, a minister's coat pocket, and thence according to you, into the house of commons, with the pompous title of representatives of the colonies?

Do you, or any of your party, really think that the "coalition," as you call it, "between Great-Britain and her colonies," can ever take place on the ignominious terms you propose to the latter? You are not pleased to say what number of representatives your highness would admit from the "barbarous brutal" colonies as you call them. But you declare beforehand, in order I presume to reconcile the Americans to your plan, that you are "for being very parsimonious in the number," lest the new members and the crouds, who you say "are every day smuggling themselves into the house of commons," may hereafter "gain a dangerous majority" and thereby "remove the Empire from the delightful borders of the Thames, to the inhospitable banks of the Oronoque or the Ohio." What wretched company must you have lately kept, to be able to say, "*as how* I scarce ever converse with any person of understanding on this subject, who has not expressed the strongest apprehensions about the independency of the colonies?" Your fears are all up again, and tell you, "*as how* every body has declared, *as how* in another century, 'twill be more than probable that our posterity will be broiling on the sands of America." O dreadful! But in the name of wonder, what need you or I. Pym, be very anxious about a thing that may be probable, or "more than probable," an hundred years hence? How old are you child? I cannot say neither, on second thought, that I am very sorry to see you and your friends in such a panic about the independency of the colonies. I hope it will at least teach you and them a little caution, moderation and discretion—That you will be more respectful and honest—That you will be very careful how you treat them for the future. You continue your vain fears, "*as how* your posterity may receive laws from the very people whom their ancestors, (*oh impudent!*) established with such a" (*no*) "profusion of treasure and" (*no*) "deluge of *blood*." *but that of the martyrs, and an immensity of persecution, tyranny, and truly diabolical oppression, in church and state, that drove out all who could fly to the wilds of America.* Not one drop of the blood of *your* ancestors, not a penny of *their* treasures were expended for the British colonists, till the brave tho' banished puritans, assisted only by almighty God, in a miraculous support of their piety, virtue and resolution, had surmounted all obstacles, and firmly established themselves against the wiles of the devil, his adherents and emissaries, the French and Indians, ever secretly connived at, or openly assisted by a *popish, Stuartine, jacobite, inveterate faction at home and abroad.* For the truth of what is here advanced, I appeal to the incorrupt faith of all history.

You affect to frighten yourself by declaring "*as how* some tawny descendant of an African negro may happen to be invested with the administration of justice, and some free-born englishman may possibly be dragged before a jury of molattoes, as ignorant of humanity as justice, and equally unacquainted with the principles of liberty and law." Was there ever such a nonsensical rant penned, to raise the fears of these wise people in England, who have not yet learned but that all the Colonists are Indians, Negroes or Molattoes; and wonder to hear an American speak English? What danger can there be to your posterity, from Negro judges or juries? Molattoe and all other juries, are, by the late regulations, taken away in the colonies; and if the judges of the admiralty appointed from Home, are or should be Negroes, it neither is nor can be any fault of the Colonists. But by the way, whose posterity are the present Colonists? They are, by far the greatest part of them, Britons born, or descended from such. To show your consistency, I will only ask, if your ancestors established the Indians and Negroes here? Blush if you can! Know vain man, that none but knaves or fools ever broached the notion of the Colonists aspiring after independency, and none but the latter ever seriously believed a word of it! Know further! There are but two events that can ever make the Colonists wish to be independent of G. Britain. The first is extreme and long continued ministerial oppression. This can never happen in the reign of our gracious Sovereign, and I presume not in those of any of his protestant successors. The other is this; if at any time hereafter, which God of his infinite mercy avert, you or your party, which I take to be the restless rancorous jacobite pensioners of France, and the abettors of the Pretender, should, with the help of the Pope and the Devil, bring him in. In that case, I say Pym, I will plainly tell you, further what would happen, tho' there is little need of it, for the very fear of the bare possibility, makes your party so inveterate against the Colonies.—North America would continue to be what from the beginning it has been, the happy Asylum of all distressed, oppressed, persecuted protestants, and lovers of liberty, civil and religious. She would also be on such an event the best *asylum* for the protestant Royal Family—She would be then truly independent of Britain. A greater empire than the world has yet seen would then rise and flourish in the west, while G B. would be a poor, pitiful, little, enslaved, bigoted dirty province of France, or some other European power. And this new Empire, should it rise, would be governed by our present most gracious Sovereign, or his lineal successors and illustrious posterity, so long as there should be one drop of true British or Brunswick blood on the face of the earth, which it is to be hoped will be until the consummation of all things.

I observe you quote—Ireland—the merit and submission of Ireland. Read the Drapier's letters, and Molineux's case of Ireland; reflect on the treatment of Ireland for ages, and remember I tell you it is a common saying among the most sensible and judicious of that Island now in America, that the colonists are about to be treated as their countrymen have long been.

The most sensible and judicious also of the three kingdoms now residing in all the colonies are the most zealous opposers of the Stamp Act in a lawful way.—The kingdom of Ireland, it seems has been offered a *union*, or *coalition*, as you call it; but if it was on such terms as you propose for the colonies, 'tis no wonder it was rejected. If Ireland joined to Britain, it would have the same free trade as London or Bristol. Tell me what there is in the nature of a little narrow channel, to make such a mighty difference? If those who are a few miles from Britain are excluded from the immense commercial advantages of those within the realm, what can the colonists expect, who are 3000 miles distant? Nothing. Happy, thrice happy will they be, if left to carry on their little affairs thro' the old channels.

Dear Pym, having in all probability most thoro'ly exercised your patience, as well as that of others, I take leave in a manner at present very uncourtly, whatever it might have been in 1640. I must cheerfully give up the pen into better hands, and to the direction of much abler heads. I resign *my country*, which *the world*, and all my fellow citizens, *the i* *of the whole earth*, with great tranquility, protection of a kind providence, and myself quite happy, when I *dare* be assur I have in the least contributed towards esta any part of the human species, of the infinite im tance of *natural, civil* and *religious Liberty*.

HAMPDEN.

P. S. My most sincere, affectionate and respe compliments to my Lord of Clarendon, when next you shall see him. Tell him there is great joy *even* on *earth* over a repenting sinner, of so eminent a genius.

H.

* New-York Gazette.

† *Imprimatur* G—e G—l e.

George Grenville * Martin Howard † Dr Moffat of New Port ‖ Great Britain § vide the 2d page 52

vide Page 320.

By Captain Chambers who arrived here last Saturday in 8 Weeks from Falmouth, we have the following Advices, viz.

LONDON.

Nov. 12. Lord Charles Montague is appointed Governor of South Carolina

Among other acts said to be in agitation for the benefit of the colonies, it is said American lumber will be permitted to be exported to foreign European markets; that their soap will be made an enumerated article for exportation, and bar iron receive a bounty.

It is expected that some high words will shortly happen at Paris, between a certain Embassador and a French Minister, they being both men of spirit.

It is said that a great naval expedition will soon be made under the command of an experienced admiral.

Nov. 14. It is reported that a noble Lord, worn out in the service of his country, will soon retire from all public business, with an appointment of 7000l. per annum.

We are credibly informed that two American governors have, in their last dispatches home, strongly represented the necessity of granting a temporary suspension of the stamp-act, until the united sense of the colonies could be laid before the Grand Assembly of the mother country

Nov 16 It is very confidently reported, the Right Hon. William Pitt, Esq; will shortly have one of the vacant Blue Ribbons.

'Tis said that one of our ambassadors at a foreign court has received orders to take his leave within a month, unless some concessions are made in that time for some insults offered to the British flag in the Mediterranean.

Nov 23. The report of the French having refused the payment of the Canada bills, is without foundation, the 24th instant, it is said, being fixed on for adjusting, and settling the time of payment, to the entire satisfaction of the proprietors.

On Sunday night several packets were sent by the post for Falmouth, to be put on board the Hillsborough packet, which are said to contain some further instructions to our governors abroad, relating to the new Stamp duties in the colonies.

It is said some symptons of the dropsy begin to appear again in a certain great personage.

In some dispatches just received from a gentleman in high office in America, we are credibly informed he has mentioned, that should the late act of parliament be carried into execution for enforcing the stamp duty, the tax must be levied by military collectors, for as to persons of civil employ, it was apprehended not one would be found hardy enough to undertake an office so disagreeable to all ranks of people, as well as dangerous in itself.

The report of the day is, that the Hon. Mr. G. is about to retire from all future connections of a public nature, with a large appointment and peerage.

Letters from different parts of North America mention, that his Majesty's ships of war had taken on board an extra number of seamen; a circumstance which occasioned much speculation.

It is reported, that except filling up the vacancies there will be no farther changes in the admiralty, till after the meeting of an august assembly.

It is reported, that all our sea and land officers in the service of a certain foreign Prince, will soon be recalled.

A number of merchants in Boston have wrote to England for goods to be sent, upon condition only that the stamp act is repealed.

'Tis now pretty confidently asserted, that a great nobleman is making over all his estates in trust, and intends to make a speedy retreat to another country.

It is said Lord Grosvenor has offered 35, 000l. for the late Duke of Cumberland's running horses at Newmarket.

His Majesty has conferred the honour of Knighthood on Sir William Johnson's son, who lately arrived from America.

It is said, that his late Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland gave away near 6000l annually in private charities.

Lord Campden, we hear, will deliver his opinion concerning the legality of warrants issued by Secretaries of state on Wednesday next.

A letter from Madrid say, "The public are greatly pleased with the liberty which the King has granted to all his subjects indiscriminately, of trading to our American colonies."

NEW-YORK, January 6.

Tuesday last Capt. Haviland arrived here from London, and had ten Boxes of the detestable stamp Papers on board—But about 12 a Clock last Night a Company of Men went on board his Brig, and after [illegible] People to deliver up the Keys, and get [illegible] opened the Hatches, and seized the stamp[illegible]ers for this Province and Connecticut, amounting to Boxes, with which they loaded a large Boat, [illegible] proceeded with them up the River to the Shipyards [illegible] they broke the Packages to Pieces, and with [illegible] Tar-Barrels and other Combustibles, made a Bonfire of them and their Contents.—When the whole was entirely consumed, they all quietly dispersed, without doing any Mischief, or even alarming the City.

BOSTON, January 27

Tuesday last a Committee of the Honorable House of Representatives waited on His Excellency the Governour, with the following Message, in answer to his Excellency's Speech at the opening of the present Session.

May it please your Excellency,

HAVING considered your Speech at the Opening of this Session, the House of Representatives beg Leave to say, That they have the utmost Reason to confide in the paternal Care of our most gracious Sovereign, who ever makes the Happiness of ALL his Subjects, the great Rule of his Government—That, as it is their indispensible Duty, so it is their fixed Determination, in every Part of their Conduct to make the Honour of His Majesty, and the Welfare of His Subjects of this Province, the grand Objects of their Attention—That while they persevere in such Steps, as have a manifest Tendency to promote these most valuable Purposes, they cannot possibly counteract the Nature and Design of your Office, nor interfere with your Obligations not to dispence with the Duties of it: And that they have therefore just Reason to expect your Countenance, and Consent when it shall be necessary.

We thank you, Sir, for the kind Assurance you are pleased to give us, That "whenever the Time shall "come when your Service can be acceptable to us, "it shall not be wanting;" and we only add, That since his Majesty was pleased to honour you with the Government of this his Province, we have never known the Time when your Excellency's Service would not have been very acceptable to us.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated Nov. 9. 1765.

"*The glorious Behaviour of my Countrymen, their unshaken Resolution, and steady Conduct, reflects the highest Honour upon them, and has altered the pernicious Politicks adopted here by a set of the most profligate —— that ever formed a Ministry. The present Administration I believe will do all in their Power to reconcile Matters; and I hope will adopt a Scheme equally beneficial to the Colonies and to the Mother Country.—I am against all Mobs, and with Concern hear of those lately in Boston: The hanging in Effigy and every Method of Ridicule and Contempt bestowed upon those who would dare to live upon the Hearts Blood of their Country, I think was laudable; but destroying their Houses, &c. no thinking sober Man can justify, and if encouraged, will tend to prevent and trample upon all Order and good Government, and must end in Murders, Anarchy, Confusion and every Thing that is dreadful to Society. The House of Representatives will be* (with you *I dare say they are truly) the Guardians and Defenders of the People they represent, and of themselves: the People should meet and give them their Instructions, and they I dare say will take Care to guard their Liberties, and to defend themselves (when obliged) from Rapine, and ministerial as well as gubernatorial Avidity. I have ever tho't that by the Principles of this most* free *Government, the People could not be taxed without their Consent, and nothing I have lately read has altered my Opinion; if I am mistaken, I am open to Conviction, and ready to receive Instruction, but not by an ipse dixit even of a King.—Trials by Jury is establish'd 29 Chap. Magna Charta; and an Act of Parliament made in Contradiction to that glorious Charter, Lord Coke tells us void.—Perhaps you may find, or I may see a Scot's Lawyer give his Opinion the other Way.*"—

Friday last the Halifax Packet in 17 Days, and Yesterday Capt Pepper, in 10 Days, arrived here from Halifax; neither of which confirm the (pretended) Orders the Captains of the Cruizers at New-York have assum'd to take; but on the contrary say, that Vessels are enter'd there (without Stamps) *as usual, which may more fully appear by the following*

Extract of a Letter from Halifax, dated Jan. 1, 1766.

—"IT gives us great Pleasure to find the Port again open, so that an Intercourse is not likely to be further interrupted.—The Vessels are admitted to an Entry here as usual, without exacting the Penalty of Ten Pounds as prescribed in the —— Stamp Act.—The Distributor of the Stamps with us has received Instructions from the Commissioners of the Stamp Duties, *not* to prosecute any Person upon the Penalties of the Act, but only to represent to them who the Persons are that refuse Obedience, &c. ——This has the Appearance of Conviction among the Learned on the other Side the Water, that the Acts unconstitutional; wherefore they seem to decline a legal and judicial Determination upon it. Surely this forbodes good Tidings——I pray God that the next Parliament may by some wise and prudent Measures remove every Obstacle of Jealousy between the Old and New-English Men, and the Benefits of Britons under the British Constitution for ever hereafter be mutually enjoyed"—

The public Prints brought by the Lord Hyde Packet are of no later Date than we have already published.

It was strongly reported in England we shall very soon be relieved from the late grievous Impositions, and that Measures the most salutary and beneficial to the Colonies had been resolved upon, *in some important Councils at the West end of the Town; as a London Paper mentions.*

The Inferiour Court of Common Pleas at Portsmouth, carry on Business as usual, without Stamps.

Extract of a Letter from the Right Hon. HENRY SEYMOUR CONWAY, *Esq one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to Governor* BERNARD, *dated St. James's October* 24 1765.

——"IT is with the greatest Concern His Majesty learns the Disturbances which have lately arisen in your Province; the general Confusion that seems to reign there; and the total Languor and want of Energy in your Government to exert itself with any Dignity or Efficacy, for the Suppression of Tumults, which seem to strike at the very Being of all Authority and Subordination amongst you.—Nothing can certainly exceed the ill-advised and intemperate Conduct held by a Party in your Province, which can in no Way contribute to the Removal of any real Grievance they might labour under, but may tend to impede and obstruct the Exertion of His Majesty's benevolent Attention to the Ease and Comfort, as well as the Welfare of all his People.—It is hoped and expected that this Want of Confidence in the Justice and Tenderness of the Mother Country, and this open Resistance to its Authority, can only have found Place among the lower and more ignorant of the People; the better and wiser Part of the Colonies will know that Decency and Submission may prevail, not only to Redress Grievances, but to obtain Grace and Favour, while the Outrage of a publick Violence can expect nothing but Severity and Chastisement.—These Sentiments you and all His Majesty's Servants from a Sense of your Duty to, and Love of your Country, will endeavour to excite and encourage: You will all in a particular Manner call upon them not to render their Case desperate. You will in the strongest Colours represent to them the dreadful Consequences that must inevitably attend the forcible and violent Resistance to Acts of the British Parliament, and the Scene of Misery and Destruction to both Countries inseperable from such a Conduct.—For however unwilling His Majesty may consent to the Exertion of such Powers as may endanger the Safety of a single Subject; yet can he not permit his own Dignity, and the Authority of the British Legislature to be trampled on by Force and Violence, and in avowed Contempt of all Order, Duty and Decorum.—If the Subject is aggrieved, he knows in what Manner legally and constitutionally to apply for Relief; but it is not suitable either to the Safety or Dignity of the British Empire, that Individuals, under the Pretence of redressing Grievances, should presume to violate the publick Peace."—

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of great Credit in London to a Friend in this Town, dated November 9 1765.

"—WE have now the Pleasure to acquaint you our new Ministry have laid a Plan for retrieving you from the Oppression the old Ministry laid you under, which has rendered them odious to the People here; and a few Months will quite change the Face of Affairs, for they are resolved not only to take off the Stamp Duty and Duty on Molasses, but to give you several positive Advantages."——

An Account from England about the same Date, says, That They at Home have adopted a new System with respect to America, they will give all Indulgence to Trade, the Stamp Act they will in some Respects relax, but will not repeal.

LONDON, November 23.

It is now again confidently asserted, that a certain American Governor is actually superseeded.

The reconciliation that has lately happened between two certain great personages, is to be concluded this evening with a supper and a ball.

We hear that the Sun Fire Office only are sufferers by the late fire, to the amount of forty thousand pounds.

We are informed that there is but little reason to apprehend, what the anti ministerial writers so boldly trumpet forth, that a change of administration must precede, or at least soon follow the meeting of parliament.

The right hon. the Lord Chancellor was this day much better.

IMPORTED in the last Ships from LONDON and BRISTOL, and to be Sold by

Samuel Allyne Otis,

At his Store No. 5, South Side of the Town-Dock,

Ticklinburgs			
Oznabrigs			
Russia Duck No. 1 to 4			
Cod & Mackrel Hooks and Lines			
Twine	Starch		
Allum	Copperas		
3d 4d 6d 8d 10d & 20d Nails			
Pipes	Glass		
Powder	Steel		
Pepper	Mustard		
Spices of all kinds.			

ALSO, To be Sold at said Store,

Best Dumb Fish

Cordage Indigo
Quart & Case Bottles
Cotton Wool
West India and New-England RUM
Molasses Onions
Flour Train Oil
Iron Pots and Kettles
Mackrell
A few Quintals of Merchantable FISH.

AND sundry other Articles at the lowest Prices.

‖ Vide page 324. † vide page 166—177 ‡ vide Magna Charta page 790 Vol 2

§§§§§§§§§ Vide the Act page 53

To the PRINTERS.

Inſert the following; and if you are queſtioned by Authority, tell the real Name of the Man who wrote it:

"*In the Houſe of Repreſentatives*, Jan. 24, 1766.

RESOLVED,

That the ſhutting up the Courts of Juſtice in general in this Province *and particularly the Superior Court*, has a manifeſt Tendency to diſſolve all the Bands of civil Society, is unjuſtifiable on the Principles of Law or Reaſon, is dangerous to his Majeſty's Crown and Dignity, and a very great Grievance to the Subject, that requires immediate Redreſs; and that therefore the Judges, Juſtices and all other public Officers in this Province, *ought* to proceed in the Diſcharge of their ſeveral Functions as uſual."

The above Vote was tried by Yeas & Nays. There were 79 Yeas, 4 Nays; two of which laſt in Effect recanted the next Morning; ſix or ſeven Members withdrew on the ſolemn Occaſion whoſe Names may be had, if any one thinks them worth enquiring after, at the Printers. The Reſolve was the ſame Day ſent up to the Hon. Board for their Concurrence, when the Hon. Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; Lieutenant Governor and Chief Juſtice of the Superior Court, who on this Occaſion alſo ſits as Preſident of the Council, a Place he has uſurped * after engroſſing all the Places of Honor and Profit in the Province, moved to give it the go-by, ſaying it was Impertinent, and beneath the Notice of the hon. Board, or to that Effect. But his Highneſs was over ruled, and next Thurſday, to his infinite Mortification, is appointed for the Conſideration of this truly arduous Affair. Special Summons are gone on'y to Brother Lynde and Brother Oliver, to come and judge, as Councellors, with the Chiefy, in their own cauſe, in Effect on a Complaint of the Houſe, of their Miſdemeanor as Judges of the Supreme Court of this Province. A bleſſed Syſtem of Government this!

FREEBORN ARMSTRONG.

P. S. All Judges, Superior and Inferior, ought to take themſelves off on this Occaſion, unleſs for Neceſſity, if there cannot be a *Quorum* without them. If not, I hope the Man will be hanged that ever votes for a Superiour Judge again. I ſay Superior; For the Inferiors have only followed. It could not be expected they would take the Lead. F. A.

vide pa. 333.

* There are elder Councellors, and he ſits not as Lieut. but as Councellor.

Captains Daverſon and Bazin, from London for this Port, are arrived, the former at Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire, and the latter at Falmouth, Caſco Bay.

We hear from Falmouth, Caſco Bay, that on Lord's Day the 12th inſtant, departed this Life, of a Paralytic Diſorder, Dr *Nathaniel Coffin*, of that Place, Phyſician, in the 50th Year of his Age.—As his Skill in Phyſic and Chirurgery had gain'd him a great Acquaintance, ſo his Death is eſteem'd a great Loſs in and about that Part of the World.

Laſt Thurſday Morning about a Quarter after 5 o'Clock, a conſiderable Shock of an EARTHQUAKE was felt here; the undulatory Motion was from N.W. to S. E. without any perceptible Noiſe attending.

ORATIUNCULA.

Or the SPEECHICLE. *vide pa.* 324

My gentle Reps, once more, I now behold;
Return'd as uſual, with the Winter, cold.
Ye gaping Commons muſter'd in array,
To hear the mighty Nothing I've to ſay:
Once—once in my Life, now hark, without Digreſſion,
"*O yes! O yes! wide open'd be this Winter Seſſion*"!
G—rg G—v—ll yet hath ſent me no Command,
Tho' ask'd, in Blood to drench this hated Land.
My brave wiſe rain'd Legion of Dragoons & Diggers,
Drawn up from deeply Wells muſt not pull their Triggers!
They're all diſarm'd, diſpers'd, diſbanded, run away,
And once more ſunk beneath the Earth, alack a Day!
My Heart is heavy: Braſs my Face; my Head,
What think ye? Is it form'd of ſolid Lead?
No ſurely: That dull Metal to the Hammer yields.
A Mule, a Fool, what from the Peſtle *ſhields,*
Is known ſince ſly old Sol, bruiz'd both in Mortar.
"From Mules and Fools ye wiſe expect no Quarter"!
Now to your Scrapes and Saws ye may proceed!
My Aid ye crave not, nor I think, can need!
A ſingle Word of ſound Advice I give:
"*Milk no more* he Goats *in a* dry old Sieve!"
My Word *is yet of weight, to you a Law:*
My Oath *is uncrack'd and without one Flaw:*
My Will *is* ſacred; *he that runs may read:*
My Will, *my* Will, *is* all *my* Oxford *Creed.*

WANTED,

A SLOOP of between 60 & 70 Tons Burthen, well built and found, under three Years Old. Any Perſon having ſuch an one to diſpoſe of, may hear of a Purchaſer by enquiring of Edes & Gill.

BOHEA TEA by the

Cheſt, Hemp, Duck, and Engliſh GOODS, to be Sold by THOMAS GRAY.

N. B. Money paid for POTT-ASH.

JUST PUBLISHED,

[Price Half a Piſtareene]

And to be Sold by Paul Revere, *near Dr.* Johonſton's, *at the North End. by* Adam Colſon, *under* Liberty Tree, *and by the Printers hereof*,

A Hieroglyphical View of the Year 1765; neatly engraved.

The following is engrav'd under it as an Explination:

AMERICA, *ſee thy free born Sons advance,*
And ſee thy Tyrant point the threat'ning Lance!
Who with grim Horror opes his Hell-like Jaws,
And MAGNA CHARTA *graſps between his Claws.*
To BOSTON *brave! unſtain'd by Placemen's Bribes*
"*Attack the Monſter and his venal Tribes.*"
See loyal HAMPDEN *to his Country true,*
Preſents his Weapon to the odious Crew:
See ſore him proſtrate treacherous Pym *doth fall,*
And Andrew Marvel Jonas *lend for Mercy call!*
Whilſt brave RHODE ISLAND, *and* NEW YORK, *ſup-*
ported HAMPDEN, *and* FREEDOM, *in their brave Effort: Cpart,*
Front to VIRGINIA *bleſt* NEW HAMPSHIRE *ſtands,*
All firmly ſworn to ſtrike off ſlaviſh Bands;
And each united Province faithful joins,
Againſt this Monſter, and his curſt Deſigns:
Mounted aloft, perfidious HUSK *you ſee,*
Scorn'd by his Country, fits the Rope and Tree:
This be the real Fate! a fitteſt Place,
For Freedom's Foes, a ſelfiſh ſcornful Race!
"*Above behold where Spite and Envy ſpurt,*
Their Venom on the Heads they cannot hurt;
But lo Minerva *with her Spear and Shield*"
Appears with Hopes to make the Harpies *yield.*

Cheap for CASH.

A Quantity choice Pig Iron of the beſt Quality, prime Ruſſia Duck, and a fine Aſſortment of Goods, to be Sold by *LEWIS DEBLOIS*, at the Golden Eagle, Dock Square.

TO-MORROW, at XI o'Clock,

Will be Sold by public Auction, at the Royal Exchange Tavern in Kingſtreet, for the Benefit of the Inſurers,

Twenty-one Pieces damaged Shalloons,

Imported in the Brig *Devonſhire*, Captain *Bartlett*.

N. B. Any Gentleman that has a Mind to enlarge the Sale, it will be gratefully acknowledged by their humble Servant, *M. DESHON.*

Richard Salter,

HEreby acquaints his Cuſtomers and others, That he has juſt imported from *London*, a general Aſſortment of *Engliſh* Goods, which he ſells at his Shop in Cornhill, *Boſton*, by Wholeſale and Retail, very cheap—Alſo, Paper, Ink-Powder, Quills, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Gunter Scales and Dividers, ; Weſt India Pilots; 9 leaved Charts; Mariners Compaſſes and Kalenders; Patoun and Wilſon's Epitomes; alſo a Number of valuable Books, among which is a Set of Chambers's Dictionary, with Scotts Supplement, 4 Vols. Folio, to be Sold at the Sterling Coſt and Charges.—Saine Twine, and beſt *Lynn* made Shoes, at 36s. O. T. a ſingle Pair.

Juſt Imported in the Snow *Peggy*, from *Glaſgow*, And to be Sold by

Robert Moodie,

At his Store next to Mr. *Nathaniel Loring*'s, near the Market;

A freſh Aſſortment of GOODS.

TO BE SOLD,

By Benjamin Church,

At his uſual Place of Sale, on THURSDAY next,

A fine Aſſortment of GOODS, viz.

BRoad Cloths fine middling and coarſe, Ratteens of different Colours and Fineneſs, Kerſeys, Callimancos, Linnen and Cotton Checks, Iriſh Hollands, Mens fine Worſted Hoſe, coloured Threads, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

All Perſons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Eſtate of Martha Breed, *late of* Charleſtown, *Widow, deceaſ'd, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to* John Wyer *and* Ephraim Breed, *of ſaid* Charleſtown, *Adminiſtrators on ſaid Eſtate.*

Deſerted from the Ship John and Suckey, James Bruce, *Maſter, four Sailors, viz.* William Mitchel, Nicholas Nicholſon, John Lawrence *and* Joſeph Veal. *If they will return to their Duty, they will be received; otherwiſe they will be deemed Deſerters.*

TO BE SOLD,

A healthy Negro Boy, who has been 5 Years in the Country, has had the Small-Pox: He can Shave and Dreſs, and can be well recommended. Inquire at Mrs. Stirling's *in Court-Square.*

Blanchard and Hancock,

In Union-Street, oppoſite the Conduit,

Have juſt imported in the Devonſhire, Capt. *Bartlet, from Briſtol, and the other late Ships from London, and ſell at the loweſt Rate for Caſh;*

A neat Aſſortment of Braſs, Pewter, & Iron Wares.

NAILS, brads & tacks of all ſorts
Engliſh and *German* Steel
Powder, Shott,
Sheet and bar Lead
Smith's Vices and Anvils
Neat large poliſh'd head Tongs and Shovels—
Common ditto
Pitt Saws
Pump Leather

Ruſſia Duck
Felt and caſtor Hats
6by 8 7by 9 & 10by 8 Glaſs
Wool cards, Buntins
Peter's beſt cod & mackrel Hooks, cod & mac.
Lines, Twine of all ſorts
Bruſhes of all ſorts
Neat aſſortm. coat & breaſt Buttons—Desk and
Book caſe Furniture, &c.

Alſo, Philadelphia Bar Iron, Newcaſtle Coals, Grindſtones; beſt Velvet Corks, choice Cheſhire Cheeſe &c.

To be Sold at Public VENDUE,

By *Moſes Deſhon*,

the Weſt End of *Faneuil*-Hall, Dock-Square;

Next Tueſday, Wedneſday, and Friday Evenings,

Broad-Cloths, Ratteens, Halfthicks, Pluſhes, Camblets, Thickſets, worſted Hoſe, Caps, Iriſh Linnens, Checks, ſilk and cotton Handkerchiefs, Linen ditto, ſtript Hollands, Bedtic, Writing Paper, Saddles, Hats, Snuff, Houſhold Furniture, &c.

N. B. A handſome Sconce Looking Glaſs, Mehogany Deſk, a Braſs Jack, and a handſome Suit of Military Cloaths at private Sale.

At the New Auction-Room now kept by

ELIAS DUPEE,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

To morrow, Wedneſday and Friday Evenings.

A Silver Sugar Cheſt and Quart Cann, Gold and Silver Lace, Broad Cloths, Kerſeys, Ratteens, Plush, Rugs, Blankets, Bunting, Iriſh Linnens, Checks, black ſilk Crape, Hatband Crape, knit Patterns, Cut Velvets, Mens and Womens Hoſe, Silk Ferrets, a Variety of Buttons, Mohair, Mens Women and Childrens Gloves, Beaver Beaverit Caſtor and Felt Hats, Horſe Whips, Saddles, Lanthorn Leaves, Caulking Irons, ½ Inch, ¾ Inch, 1 Inch & 1¼-Inch Augers, Socket Goughes, Gimlets, large middling and ſmall, Pewter Baſons and Porringers, Door and Cheſt Locks and Hinges, large and ſmall Bolts and Staples, Tar Bruſh Heads &c. ALSO,

Two Cloth Ridinghoods, two Mens Cloaks, and other Apparel, Gold and Silver Watches, Houſhold Furniture, &c.

To be Sold by public Vendue, on Thurſday next, for the Benefit of the Creditors,—The Houſhold Furniture of Mr. *Robert Treat*—Conſiſting of,

Mahogany and Black Walnut Desks, Tables and Chairs, Looking Glaſſes, Metzetinto and other Pictures, China and other Bowls, Braſs Kettles, Copper and Braſs Tea Kettles, a Jack, a large Quantity of Pewter and other Furniture.

☞ The Sale to begin at X o'Clock, A. M. at the Houſe of ſaid *Treat*, near Mr. *Pemberton*'s Meeting-Houſe. E. DUPEE.

To be Sold at Publick Vendue,

By John Harris,

Next Door to the Red Lyon;

This Evening, and Next Thurſday Evening,

RAtteens, Kerſeys, Oznabrigs, Blankets, Checks, Iriſh Linnens, Tickens, Silk and Linnen Handkerchiefs, Mens & Womens Hoſe, Mens Hatts, coarſe and fine Threads, Paper, Buttons, Small Arms, warranted Silver Watches, Feather Beds, Mens & Womens Wearing Apparel, Houſhold Furniture and ſundry other Articles, &c. &c.

CUSTOM HOUSE, *BOSTON*. ENTERED IN.

Hoſkins from Eſequebo. Craig from Greenock. Rogers from Halifax. Chambers from Falmouth Great Britain. Freeman from London.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Rogers for Halifax, Havens for New York, Badger, Phillips and McNeal for North Carolina.

Buried in the Town of Boſton, ſince our laſt
Nine Whites. Two Blacks.
Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches. Ten.

High Water at Boſton, *for this preſent Week.*

Monday,	31 m. aft. 12	Friday,	51 m. aft. 3
Tueſday,	30 m. aft. 1	Saturday	40 m. aft. 4
Wedneſday,	17 m. aft 2	Lord's-day,	31 m. aft. 5
Thurſday,	4 m aft. 3	☞ Full ● 26 Day	

(*Advertiſements omitted, will be in our next.*)

George Grenville. vide Magna Charta page 790, Vol. 2. — James Otis jun.

vide pa. 53.

The Earl of *Clarendon* to *Wm. Pym.*

SIR, *brought from page 329.*

YOU are pleased to charge the Colonists with ignorance of the British constitution —But let me tell you, there is not even a *Son of Liberty* among them, who has not manifested a deeper knowledge of it, and a warmer attachment to it, than appears in any of your late writings.—They know the true constitution and all the resources of liberty in it, as well as in the law of nature which is one principal foundation of it, and in the temper and character of the people, much better than you, if we judge by your late most impudent pieces, or than your patron and master, if we judge by his late conduct.

The people in America have discovered the most accurate judgment about the real constitution, I say, by their whole behaviour, excepting the excesses of a few, who took advantage of the general enthusiasm, to perpetrate their ill designs: tho' there has been great enquiry, and some apparent puzzle among them about a formal, logical, technical definition of it.—Some have defined it to the practice of parliament; others, the judgments and precedents of the King's courts; but either of these definitions would make it a constitution of wind and weather, because, the parliaments have sometimes voted the King absolute and the judges have sometimes adjudg'd him to be so.—Some have call'd it custom, but this is as fluctuating and variable as the other.—Some have call'd it the most perfect combination of human powers in society, which finite wisdom has yet contrived and reduced to practice, for the preservation of liberty and the production of happiness.—This is rather a character of the constitution, and a just observation concerning it, than a regular definition of it; and leaves us still to dispute what it is.——Some have said that the whole body of the laws; others that King, Lords, and Commons, make the constitution.—There has also been much inquiry and dispute about the essentials and fundamentals of the constitution, and many definitions and descriptions have been attempted: But there seems to be nothing satisfactory to a rational mind, in any of these definitions: Yet I cannot say, that I am at any loss about any man's meaning when he speaks of the British constitution, or of the essentials and fundamentals of it.

What do we mean when we talk of the constitution of the human body? What by a strong and robust or a weak and feeble constitution? Do we not mean certain consistences of the nerves, fibres and muscles, or certain qualities of the blood and juices, as lazy, or watery, phlegmatic or liery, acid or alkaline? We can never judge of any constitution without considering the *parts* of it; and no judgment can be formed of the human constitution, without considering it as productive of *life* or *health* or *strength*.—The physician shall tell one man that certain kinds of exercise, or diet, or medicine, are not adapted to his constitution, that is, not compatible with his *health* which he would readily agree are the most productive of *health* in another. The patient's habit abounds with acid, & acrimonious juices: Will the doctor order vinegar, lemmon juice, barberries and cranberries, to work a cure?—These would be unconstitutional remedies; calculated to increase the evil, which arose from the want of a balance, between the acid and alkaline ingredients in his composition.—If the patient's nerves are overbraced, will the doctor advise to jesuits bark? There is a certain quantity of exercise, diet, and medicine, best adapted to every man's constitution, will keep him in the best health and spirits, and contribute the most to the prolongation of his life. These determinate quantities are not perhaps known to him, or any other person: but here lies the proper province of the physician to study his constitution, and give him the best advice what and how much he may eat and drink; when and how long he shall sleep; how far he may walk or ride in a day; what air and weather he may improve for this purpose; what he shall take physick, and of what sort it shall be; in order to preserve and perfect his *health*, and prolong his *life*. But there are certain other parts of the body, which the *physician* can in no case have any *authority* to *destroy or deprave*; which may properly be called *fontina vitæ*, or *essentials* and *fundamentals of the constitution*. Parts, without which life itself cannot be preserved a moment. Annihilate the heart, lungs, brain, animal spirits, blood, any one of these, and life will depart at once.—These may be strictly called fundamentals, of the human constitution: Tho' the limbs may be all amputated, the eyes put out, and many other mutilations practiced to impair the strength, activity and other attributes of the man; and yet the essentials to life may remain, unimpaired many years.

Similar observations may be made with equal propriety concerning every kind of machinery. A clock has also a constitution, that is a certain combination of weights, wheels and levers, calculated for a certain use and end, the mensuration of time. Now the constitution of a clock, does not imply such a perfect construction of movement as shall never go too fast or too slow, as shall never gain nor lose a second of time, in a year or century.—This is the proper business of Quare, Tompion, and Graham, to execute the workmanship like artists, and come as near to perfection, i. e. as near to a perfect mensuration of time, as the human eye and finger will allow. But yet there are certain parts of a clock, without which, it will not go at all, and you can have from it no better account of the time of day, than from the ore of gold, silver, brass and iron, out of which it was wrought. These parts therefore are the essentials and fundamentals of a clock.

Let us now enquire whether the same reasoning is not applicable in all its parts to government.——For government is a frame, a scheme, a system, a combination of powers, for a certain end, viz the good of the whole community.——The public good, the salus populi is the professed end of all government, the most despotic, as well as the most free. I shall enter into no examination which kind of government, whether either of the forms of the schools, or any mixture of them is the best calculated for this end. This is the proper inquiry of the founders of Empires. I shall take for granted, what I am sure no Briton will controvert, viz that Liberty is essential to the public good, the salus populi.—And here lies the difference between the British constitution, and other forms of government, viz. that Liberty is its end, its use, its designation, drift and scope, as much as grinding corn is the use of a mill, the transportation of burdens the end of a ship, the mensuration of time the scope of a watch, or life and health the designation of the human body.

Were I to define the British constitution therefore, I should say, it is a limited monarchy, or a mixture of the three forms of government, commonly known in the schools, reserving as much of the monarchial splendor, the aristocratical independency, and the democratical freedom, as are necessary, that each of these powers may have a controul both in legislation and execution, over the other two, for the preservation of the subjects liberty.

According to this definition, the first grand division of constitutional powers is into those of legislation and those of execution. To the power of legislation, the King, Lords, Commons and People, are to be considered as essential and fundamental parts of the constitution. I distinguish between the house of commons, and the people who depute them, because there is in nature and fact a real difference; and these last have as important a department in the constitution as the former, I mean the power of election. The constitution is not grounded on "the enormous faith of millions made for one." It stands not on the supposition that kings are the favourites of heaven; that their power is more divine than the power of the people, and unlimited but by their own will and discretion. It is not built on the doctrine that a few nobles or rich commons have a right to inherit the earth, and all the blessings and pleasures of it: and that the multitude, the million, the populace, the vulgar, the mob, the herd and the rabble, as the great always delight to call them, have no rights at all, and were made only for their use to be robbed and butchered at their pleasure. No, it stands upon this principle, that the meanest and lowest of the people, are, by the unalterable indefeasible laws of God and nature, as well intitled to the benefit of the air to breathe, light to see, food to eat, and clothes to wear, as the nobles or the king. All men are born equal: and the drift of the British constitution is to preserve as much of this equality, as is compatible with the people's security against foreign invasions and domestic usurpation. It is upon these fundamental principles, that popular power was placed as essential in the constitution of the legislature; and the constitution would be as compleat without a kingly as without a popular power.—This popular power however, when the numbers grew large, became impracticable to be exercised by the universal and immediate suffrage of the people: and this impracticability has introduced from the feudal system, an expedient which we call a representation.——This expedient is only an equivalent for the suffrage of the whole people, in the common management of public concerns. It is in reality nothing more than this, the people chuse attornies to vote for them in the great council of the nation, reserving always the fundamentals of the government, reserving also a right to give their attornies instructions how to vote, and a right, at certain stated intervals of chusing a new, discarding an old attorney, and chusing a wiser and a better.—And it is this reservation, of fundamentals, of the right of giving instructions, and of new elections, which creates a popular check, upon the whole government which alone secures the constitution from becoming an aristocracy, or a mixture of monarchy and aristocracy only.

The other grand division of power, is that of execution.—And here the King is by the constitution, supreme executor of the laws, and is always present in person or by his judges, in his courts, distributing justice among the people.—But the executive branch of the constitution, as far as respects the administration of justice, has in it a mixture of popular power too.—The judges answer to questions of law: but no further. Were they to answer to questions of fact as well as law, being few they might be easily corrupted; being commonly rich and great, they might learn to despise the common people, and forget the feelings of humanity: and then the subjects liberty an security would be lost.—But by the British constitution, *ad quæstionem facti respondent juratores*, the jurors answer to the question of fact. In this manner the subject is guarded in the execution of the laws. The people chuse a grand jury to make enquiry and presentment of crimes. Twelve of them must agree in finding the Bill. And the petit jury must try the same fact over again, and find the person guilty before he can be punished. Innocence therefore, is so well protected in this wise constitution, that no man can be punished till twenty four of his Neighbours have said upon oath, that he is guilty. So it is also in the tryal of causes between party and party. No man's property or liberty can be taken from him till twelve men in his Neighbourhood, have said upon oath, that by laws of his own making it ought to be taken away, i. e, that the facts are such as to fall within such laws.

Thus it seems to appear that two branches of popular power, voting for members of the house of commons, and tryals by juries, the one in the legislation and the other in the executive part of the constitution are as essential and fundamental, to the great end of it, the preservation of the subject's liberty, to preserve the balance and mixture of the government, and to prevent its running into an oligarchy or aristocracy, as the lords and commons are to prevent its becoming an absolute monarchy—These two popular powers therefore are the heart and lungs, the main spring, and the center wheel, and without them, the body must die; the watch must run down; the government must become arbitrary, and this our law books have settled to be the death of the laws and constitution.

these two powers consist wholly, the liberty and security of the people: They have no other fortification against wanton, cruel power; no other indemnification against being ridden like horses, fleeced like sheep, worked like cattle, and fed and clothed like swine and hounds: No other defence against fines, imprisonments, whipping posts, gibbets, bastenadoes and racks. This is that constitution which has prevailed in Britain from an immense antiquity: It prevailed and the House of Commons and tryals by juries made a part of it, in Saxon times, as may be abundantly proved by many monuments still remaining in the Saxon language: That constitution which had been for so long a time the envy and admiration of surrounding nations: which has been, no less than seven and fifty times, since the Norman conquest, attacked in parliament, and attempted to be altered, but without success; which has been so often defended by the people of England, at the expence of oceans of their blood, and which, co operating with the invincible spirit of liberty, inspired by it into the people, has never yet failed to work the ruin of the authors of all settled attempts to destroy it.

What a fine reflection and consolation is it for a man to reflect that he can be subjected to no laws, which he does not make himself, or constitute some of his friends to make for him; his father, brother, neighbour, friend, a man of his own rank, nearly of his own education, fortune, habits, passions, prejudices, one whose life and fortune and liberty are to be affected like those of his constituents, by the laws he shall consent to for himself and them.—What a satisfaction is it to reflect, that he can lie under the imputation of no guilt, be subjected to no punishment, lose none of his property, or the necessaries, conveniencies or ornaments of life, which indulgent providence has showered around him: but by the judgment of his peers, his equals, his neighbours, men whom he know him, and to whom he is known; who have no end to serve by punishing him; who wish to find him innocent, if charged with a crime; and are indifferent, on which side the truth lies, if he disputes with his neighbour.——

Your writings, Mr. Pym, have lately furnished abundant Proofs, that the infernal regions, have taken from you, all your shame, sense, conscience and humanity: otherwise I would appeal to them who have discovered the most ignorance of the British constitution; you who are for exploding the whole system of popular power, with regard to the Americans, or those who are determined to stand by it, in both its branches, with their lives and fortunes?——

CLARENDON.

Choice HEMP & Russia DUCK to be Sold very cheap for Cash.—Any Person wanting a Quantity, may find their Account by applying to Edes and Gill.

To be LETT,

A convenient STORE,

in a good Part of the Town, and a proper Place for a Sail Loft; inquire of Edes & Gill.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL *in Queen-Street.* 1766.

Vide the Act

SUPPLEMENT to the *Boston-Gazette*, &c. of

MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1766.

From a late London *Paper.*

To Mr. Secretary CONWAY.

THERE was an article lately in the news papers, which well merits your utmoſt attention, and loudly calls for the interpoſition of government; I mean the inſurrection at Boſton in America to prevent the execution of the Stamp Act. Within theſe few years frequent have been the alarms, that the State was in danger, nor would I venture to affirm that they have been entirely without foundation; but government has never been in any perilous ſituation from any act of the Crown or its Miniſters (whatever might have been the voice of a diſcontented faction) tho' it may at this moment totter on the brink of diſtruction from the unbounded licentiouſneſs of the people. It is of little conſequence to enquire by what means this evil has ariſen to ſuch an enormous height; but it is a work well worthy the beſt man, or the ableſt Miniſter, to check its progreſs, and prevent its finally overturning the conſtitution. The ſpirit of riot, has ſo long diſturbed the repoſe of this iſland, has at length infected our colonies, and already begins to embroil there the adminiſtration of public affairs.—The fire is kindled, which it may be difficult to extinguiſh, and it is much to be dreaded, that the evil example of the rebellious Boſtonites will be followed in all the other provinces. They have aroſe, you ſee, with violence; attacked ſeveral of the Kings ſervants, broke into and plundered their houſes, and have committed the moſt daring outrages: They have even ventured to deſtroy the houſe of the Lieut. Governor, and have ſtripped him of all his effects, even to his cloaths: And in Rhode iſland, terrified by the like tumultuous proceedings, ſome of the principal inhabitants have been forced to abandon their habitations, and betake themſelves to the ſhips for ſhelter from the fury of the mob——How alarming are ſuch acts of barbarity in a civilized country! How ſubverſive of all order, and how inconſiſtent with all government! Too long has Great Britain been torn with civil diſſentions: Ireland is ſtill ſhook with inteſtine commotions: If in theſe circumſtances, our colonies rebel, how very feeble and infirm muſt our government ſoon become; how eaſy a prey to a foreign foe.—

The occaſion of the riotous behaviour of the Boſtonites is peculiarly remarkable: Had the Parliament taxed their ſmall beer an half penny a quart, the tax would then have been moſt ſeverely felt; they would naturally have murmured; and an improper conduct on ſuch an occaſion had been leſs a matter of ſurprize; and perhaps ought leſs to have roufed the indignation of government: But in the preſent caſe, *the tax is to be levied on effects none of the neceſſaries of life; will never fall upon many of the poor; and will touch very gently and very ſeldom ſuch of them as it may light upon:* Even a very poor perſon cannot be much hurt by paying a ſhilling or eighteen pence when he is married, puts his ſon apprentice to a trade, or when he makes his will. The tax on News papers concerns only a very few—the common people don't purchaſe news-papers. Is it not ſurpriſing then that the mob ſhould be ſo much alarmed by the apprehenſion of a tax, by which they are to be ſo little affected) as to be guilty of ſuch dreadful enormities, as the Boſtonites have been, even before the tax is begun to be levied. I was expreſſing my wonder at this, when I was informed, that it was not the burthen of the tax to be raiſed, but *manner in which it was impoſed*, that created the diſcontent: If this is ſo, the matter is more ſerious than it may firſt appear. The common people are no judges of the manner of impoſing taxes; and this is an idea they never enter into, unleſs inſtigated by others; and if gentlemen, who may be judges of ſuch matters, and have influence enough to excite tumults, have from whatever motives, been the abettors of ſuch attrocious inſults to government, I hope adminiſtration will take the proper ſteps to counteract ſuch traitors, and to bring the authors of ſuch diſturbances in the State to condign puniſhment.

At the ſame time they wiſh to ſee the Miniſter act with ſpirit and intrepidity on this occaſion, I ſhould be ſorry to ſee his actions were the mere deeds of power. The coloniſts are our brethren and fellow-ſubjects; free-born with us, to every privilege of a Briton. We ſhould enquire therefore whether we have behaved to them as brethren, and whether we have not exacted from them what we ſhould have judged extremely hard to ſuffer ourſelves. The firſt birth right privilege of a Briton is, that he cannot be legally tried but by his Peers—One of the next is, that he cannot be taxed but by a parliament in which he is repreſented—or rather by gentlemen who pay a ſhare of the tax they impoſe on him; for the law, not truſting too much to virtue, wiſely proceeds on this ſuppoſition, that however inattentive a man may be to the concerns of others, he will probably pay ſome regard to his own intereſt; and it is in this view that the law requires a man to be poſſeſſed of a certain eſtate to entitle him to repreſent others. Are the coloniſts then repreſented in this manner in the parliament of Great Britain? Do thoſe who impoſe taxes on them pay alſo themſelves a ſhare of theſe taxes?—If this is not the caſe, what have the coloniſts done that they are to be ſtripped of one of the moſt valuable privileges of Britons? Have the parliament of Great Britain a right to take from any, the loweſt of the ſubjects, the ſmalleſt privilege, which he inherits by birth-right, unleſs forfeited by law?—You, Sir, are abundantly able to anſwer theſe queries—I ſpeak not of the power of parliaments; I know they are omnipotent: They may of power paſs a law, by which all the inhabitants of any county ſhould be deprived of the privileges of being tried by a jury; but could they of right do it? and muſt not power be oppoſed to power? Some of the coloniſts I am informed would have applied by petition to parliament laſt ſeſſions, praying to be heard againſt the manner of impoſing the Stamp tax; but no member would preſent their petitions—It ſeems it was againſt the forms of the houſe. But ought rules of order to ſtand in the way of right? And are the coloniſts to loſe one of their moſt valuable privileges, as Britons, rather than that the H——e of C——s ſhould break in upon their forms? If a chapter of Magna Charta was the impediment, it ſhould be annulled. If the coloniſts are prevented from endeavouring to have their grievances redreſſed in this manner, can we blame them if they attempt it in another? Or is it not naturally to be expected they ſhould, though perhaps that other may be leſs agreeable to us?

This month Deputies from all the aſſemblies of America were to aſſemble at New-York; and it is probable they will again attempt to petition parliament. It is your buſineſs, Sir, to endeavour that their petitions be not treated as ſome were laſt year. If their demands are reaſonable, juſtice requires they ſhould be granted; if they are otherwiſe, parliament will have an opportunity of pointing out to them the impropriety of their requeſts; and I am well convinced they will inſiſt on nothing that is unreaſonable. The utmoſt wiſdom of parliament will be wanted on this occaſion; and no member will adviſe an improper exertion of power. It is the intereſt of Britain to acquire and retain, and not to alienate the affections of the colonies; and this can be done only by kind uſage, and by always conſidering them, as they moſt certainly are in all reſpects as on the ſame footing with ourſelves, and of right entitled to every privilege we in Britain enjoy.

The colonies are ſo many diſtant provinces of the Britiſh Empire, founded upon which it will riſe firm and ſtrong, and defy the ſhock of ages. But if, inſtead of improving this acceſſion of dominion for the purpoſe of ſtrengthening the State, we make enemies of our friends, and convert this bleſſing of Heaven into a curſe, then indeed may we have cauſe to weep over our late conqueſts, and Britain may in the end be conquered in America. But I hope better things, tho' I thus write. I truſt the favourable opportunity will be eagerly embraced of uniting and incorporating the colonies with Great Britain, and that they ſhall be henceforth conſidered as one ſtate. Never was there an ampler field for acquiring honour; never a fairer occaſion of ſecuring immortality. The man, who ſhall do this piece of real ſervice to the State, will infallibly inſure to himſelf everlaſting renown, and his memory will be endeared to lateſt ages—Whoeve he may be, who nobly undertakes it, may ſucceſs accompany him in this great and good work!—My warmeſt wiſhes are for the proſperity of Britain.

WILL. ALFRED

SAVANNAH, *in Georgia*, Oct. 24.

LAST week advice was received from Auguſta, that three white men, two of them named Payne, and the other Hogg, were killed by the Creeks, on whoſe lands it is ſaid they were hunting. We alſo hear, that an Officer was lately killed near Penſacola, by two of theſe Indians, who were put to death by their father immediately on their arrival in their own country.

Oct. 31. About ſeven o'clock laſt Friday night the effigy of a Stamp officer was carried thro' the ſtreets and afterwards hanged and burnt, amidſt the acclamations of a great concourſe of people of all ranks and denominations aſſembled together on the occaſion.

Novem. 7. One Mr. Angus we hear is appointed for this province; the ſtamp paper we are alſo told, is brought over to Charleſtown, and is to be ſent to this place in his Majeſty's ſhip Speedwell.

At a meeting of the *Sons of Liberty*, on Monday night laſt, at Macheny's tavern, in order to conſult upon the propereſt meaſures to be taken at this very alarming and critical juncture, it was unanimouſly agreed upon, that the Stamp-maſter appointed for this province, immediately on his arrival, be waited upon, and, that as that gentleman is a ſtranger to this place, and conſequently unacquainted with the ſentiments of the people, be deſired to reſign an office ſo univerſally diſagreeable to his Majeſty's American ſubjects, and the execution of which may be attended with very bad conſequences.

Tueſday laſt being the anniverſary of the Gun Powder Plot, the ſame was obſerved here by firing of the great guns, &c. A number of ſailors having aſſembled together in order to parade thro' the ſtreets, as is uſual on that day, one of them repreſenting a ſtamp maſter, was placed upon a ſcaffold ſupported by ſix others having a paper in his hand, and a rope faſtened under his arms and round his neck: at certain ſtages they made a ſtand, where this pretended Stamp maſter was obliged by ſeveral ſevere blows with a cudgel to call out in a pitiful tone, *No Stamps, No riot act, Gentlemen, &c.* After having thus ſufficiently expoſed him to the view of the inhabitants, and uſed him with every indignity they could think of, they conducted him to Macheny's tavern, before which they concluded the whole by hanging him up for a little while, and afterwards cut him down, in the preſence of a croud of ſpectators, who were highly diverted with the humour of the ſport. In all the exhibitions here of this kind, private as well as public property has remained unmoleſted, and no outrages been committed.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Natchez fort to his friend in Savannah, dated 20th of Aug. laſt.

"I arrived here the 12th inſt. and had the agreeable ſatisfaction to ſee one of the fineſt countries in the world; from this fort, which is built near the banks of the river Miſſiſippi, for about 40 miles back, is abſolutely delightful, the ſoil the richeſt I ever ſaw, though born in Old England, the oak, hickory, cedar, poplar, and beech remarkably large: It would be the greateſt crime in the world to ſuffer this part of the river to remain unſettled, as the inhabitants would reap every advantage that could be expected from the richeſt lands. Every kind of grain that Europe produces would grow here in the greateſt perfection."

Seven families, conſiſting of about 76 people, arrived here on Saturday laſt, from Maryland, in order to ſettle in this province; amongſt them are a good many who have been uſed to farming, and tradeſmen.

CHARLES-TOWN, *South-Carolina*, Oct. 23.

Five ſeveral Parties of Cherokees, are gone out to war againſt the Northern tribes; one of them is headed by Ouconnoſtota or the Great Warrior, and another by Attakullakulla.

The ſeven Creeks who about three weeks ago killed James Hogg, William Payne, and his brother a boy, went off to Togoolo in the Lower Cherokee, but did not own the murder. Fourteen white men, among whom are Payne's brothers, are ſet out from Auguſta after them, who has ſworn not to return without having revenge.

The miſcreants who murdered the Cherokees in Virginia ſome time ſince, are fled from that province, and are ſaid to be amongſt the Paxton-boys in Pennſylvania.

They write from Penſacola, that a Dutch ſubject, a Native of Surrinam, having engaged to introduce the Manufacture of Cochineal in Weſt-Florida, on promiſe from the Merchants of a valuable Conſideration, had received his Death by Poiſon; and it was ſtrongly ſuſpected, that the Spaniſh Emiſſaries had a hand in the affair.

The Black Vomit and ſweating Sickneſs, continued to carry off great Numbers of the French Settlers in Cayenne colony, when the laſt letters were received from thence.

We have the Georgia papers to the 21ſt of Nov. by which we find that they had no ſtamp paper there and that buſineſs went on as uſual.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 2.

On Thurſday laſt an Expreſs paſſed through this City, from Fort Pitt to the General, with the agreeable and important News that Capt. Stirling, and his Party, had arrived ſafe at Fort Chartres, in the Illinois Country, and were there received with open Arms by the Natives.——A full Confirmation this, of Colonel Croghan's Influence, and judicious Negociations, with Pondiac, and other Chiefs of many numerous Weſtern Nations.

By Letters from Detroit of a late Date, we hear, that every Thing was in the moſt perfect State of Peace with the Natives.

Extract of a letter from Charleſtown, South-Carolina, Dec. 2, 1765.

"The Petitions which were drawn up at the Congreſs were agreed to, without any Alteration, and ſigned afterwards by our Aſſembly. The Members who attended at New-York, have received the Thanks of the Houſe, and are re elected again. At preſent every thing is very quiet here; our Liberty Boys being content to keep out the Stamps, do not injure, but protect, the Town; for ſome Time ago a Parcel of Sailors, having a Mind to make the moſt of this Suſpenſion of Law, formed a Mob, to collect Money of the People in the Streets; but theſe Sons of Liberty ſuppreſſed them inſtantly, and committed the Ring-leaders to Goal. While they act thus coolly and determinately, we have little Reaſon to fear they will give up the Point, eſpecially as the Country People are all unanimous in it; beſides we have had an Offer of the whole Force of North-Carolina, ſhould it be wanted.——At Bermuda they had taken the Stamps,

House of Commons vide page 166—177 vide page 182. vide page 166—177
vide Magna Charta page 790 Vol. 2 (a) vide the Circular Letter & Margin pa. 180
vide the act pa. 53.

but hearing what was done on the Continent, they took Measures to prevent any more being iſſued------It is ſaid that Admiral TYRREL has declared, he will not meddle with any Veſſels for Want of Stamp Papers."

Extract of another letter from the ſame Place, Dec 3.

"We have ſome Veſſels from St. Kitts, Antigua, and Providence, cleared out ſince the Firſt of Nov. without Stamps, which our Collector will not admit to enter; there hath been no Attempt to ſeize them, nor do I think there will be."

A Gentleman in Barbados writes his Friend here, that Veſſels from America will be ſeized there, if their Bills of Lading are not ſtamped, and every thing done conformable to the Stamp Act.

Since our laſt Capt. Bolitho arrived here from Tortola, cleared out without Stamps, there being none at that Place, nor no Stamp Maſter, when he ſailed.

On Thurſday laſt the Ship Happy St. Andrew, Capt. Hog, arrived here from Cadiz. In his Paſſage from Leghorn to Cadiz, he was brought to by an Algerine Settee, of 6 Guns, and plundered of a Quadrant, Spy Glaſs, ſome Sugar, &c. By his meeting with the Rover, he was obliged to perform Quarantine at Cadiz for 22 Days. On the 24th of Nov. in Lat. 28: 9, Long. 59: 21, Capt. Hog ſpoke a Ship from Piſcataqua to Montſerrat, out 14 Days; and on the 11th ult. in Lat. 36: 9, Long. 59: 21, ſpoke a Brig from Virginia to Glaſgow, out 2 Days.

One Night laſt Week two Men, a White Man and Negro, went to ſleep in the Cabbin of the Reedy Iſland Stage Boat with a Pot of Charcoal burning beſide 'em, by which the White Man loſt his Life, and the Negroe was almoſt gone, but by bleeding, and other proper Care being taken of him, he was with Difficulty brought to again.

Since our laſt arrived here from London, four ſhips and a brig, and their whole cargoes of dry goods would not load one ſhip.

Extract of a letter from North Carolina, dated Dec. 12.

"The curſed Stamp Act will ruin us all in this province; our courts of juſtice are ſhut up, and every kind of buſineſs ſeems at an end; a general diſſatisfaction appears every where; as an inſtance of which I will juſt mention an affair that happened a few days ago, in one of the frontier counties: The clerk of the court had lately got a ſeal engraved for the uſe of his office, and making uſe of it on ſome occaſion, the people in the neighbourhood took it for granted, without enquiring into the matter, that it was the fatal Stamp, and immediately aſſembled to the number of 400 (though in a country place) and went to the clerk's houſe, which was a pretty good one, and lately built, and told him, "That though he was one of their countrymen, they looked upon him as an enemy to the country, and that they were then aſſembled in order to make a public example of him; that they ſhould not be ſatisfied with hanging him or burning him in effigy, but they were determined to do it in reality, and to deſtroy his houſe, and every thing of his that could be found; and that they were reſolved to treat every perſon in the ſame manner who dare be bold enough to diſtribute ſuch papers, or levy ſuch taxes." It was with much difficulty that he convinced them of their error, and had it not been for two or three gentlemen that happened to be preſent, who had great influence with them, they certainly would have put the clerk to death, without giving themſelves time to enquire into the merit of the matter; ſuch is the ſpirit of the people here againſt the Stamp Act. With hearty wiſhes for the repeal of this injurious Act, I am, &c."

Since our laſt the Captains Sparks, Hammet, Robinſon, Brown and Davidſon, arrived here from London. With Capt. Sparks came paſſengers, the Rev. Mr. Richard Peters, Rector of Chriſt and St. Peter's Churches; the Rev. Mr. Nathaniel Evans; and Miſs Betſy Graeme.

By the Capts. Robinſon and Sparks came another ſupply of Stamps; and on Saturday afternoon there had like to have been ſome miſchief here, occaſioned by the imprudence of Capt. Spark's mate, in landing a parcel of that deteſtable commodity on the wharff, notwithſtanding he had poſitive orders to the contrary from his captain; but on both the captains declaring and ſwearing as underneath, the diſturbance was happily quieted, and the people ſatisfied.

Philadelphia, ſſ.

"JAMES SPARKS, *maſter of the brig Mary and Elizabeth, juſt arrived here from London, voluntarily maketh oath, that he hath on board of his ſaid veſſel only one package of ſtamped papers, marked Z H. which was conſigned to John Hughes, of this city; and that he had not any other ſtamped paper on board the Mary and Elizabeth, of any kind whatſoever; and he hereby declares, that he will not deliver the above mentioned privately, but will give public notice of ſuch landing, or delivery, to the citizens. Dated the 28th of December, 1765.* JAMES SPARKS.

Sworn before me, GEORGE BRYAN.

Philadelphia, ſſ.

"JAMES ROBINSON, *maſter of the ſhip Prince George, juſt arrived here from London, voluntarily maketh oath, that he had not, nor hath on board his ſaid ſhip, any other ſtamped papers than what is contained in Fourteen packages; and he declares, that he will not land or deliver the ſaid packages, or any part thereof, without giving public notice of ſuch landing, or delivery, to the citizens. Dated the 28th of December, 1765.* JAMES ROBINSON.

Sworn before me, GEORGE BRYAN.

Tueſday evening Capt. Hawker's tender came up and took the ſtamped paper from Captains Robinſon and Sparks, and immediately ſailed with them for the Man of War. As we are now rid of them it is hoped we ſhall never ſee them nor no others any more.

WOODBRIDGE, New-Jerſey, Dec. 31. 1765.

ON Saturday laſt, the 28th inſt. the *Sons of Liberty* of this Place and the Parts adjacent, had a Meeting here, and not being ſufficiently aſſured that Mr. Coxe, of Philadelphia, who was appointed Diſtributor of Stamps for New-Jerſey, had reſigned that Office, they deputed and inſtructed two of their number to wait on Mr. Coxe, with a letter, praying a ſatisfactory account of his reſignation. Inſtructions were forthwith made out and delivered to the deputies, together with a letter to Mr. Coxe, which were as follows, viz.

Inſtructions given by the ſons of liberty, to their deputies to Mr. Coxe, who is appointed diſtributor of ſtamps, for the province of New-Jerſey.

First. WE *command and ſtrictly enjoin it upon you, upon pain of our high diſpleaſure, that you do immediately, with the greateſt expedition poſſible, repair to the houſe of Mr. Coxe, our ſtamp diſtributor, in Philadelphia or elſewhere, and into his hands deliver our letter, praying his reſignation, according to the tenor of ſaid letter, &c, which if he comply with, you are to bear the ſame to us, and in the name of every ſon of liberty in the province of New-Jerſey, to return him your thanks therefor.*

Second. Upon ſaid Mr. Coxe's refuſal, we command you to return immediately, and make report to us of the ſame.

Third. We command and ſtrictly enjoin it upon you, that whether ſaid Mr. Coxe, reſign his commiſſion, &c. or not, you do treat him with that complaiſance and decorum, becoming a gentleman of honour.

Copy of a letter to Mr. Coxe.

Woodbridge, Eaſt New-Jerſey, Dec. 28. 1765.

SIR, WHEREAS you have been appointed to the moſt odious and deteſtable office of diſtributor of ſtamps for the government of New-Jerſey; and whereas the former reſignation, (ſaid to be yours) is no way ſatisfactory to the inhabitants of the ſame: We the ſons of liberty in ſaid government, hereby deſire your reſignation, in as ample form and manner as poſſible; expreſſing and ſolemnly declaring, upon the veracity of a gentleman and man of honour, that you will never, directly or indirectly, yourſelf or by deputies under you, ever diſtribute ſaid ſtamps, or be any ways acceſſary in putting ſaid Act in force, in the government aforeſaid; whereby you will not only endear yourſelf to the inhabitants, but prevent ſuch methods as may be taken through neceſſity, to oblige you to the ſame.—And whereas it is publicly reported, and generally believed, that you have already nominated and appointed deputies under you, to diſtribute ſtamp papers in ſaid government, whereby we are, and ſhall continue to be in the utmoſt danger, by reaſon of ſaid declared enemies to their country, notwithſtanding your ſaid reſignation.—Now, Sir, we deſire and inſiſt, that you, without reſerve, acquaint us of all ſuch deputies, (if any there be) that they may be dealt with in a proper manner.—It is expected that you do, in the preſence of our deputies, comply with every of our aforeſaid requeſts, and deliver the ſame (ſigned by yourſelf) to them, to be brought to us.—If Sir, you refuſe our very reaſonable requeſt, it will put us to the trouble of waiting upon you, in ſuch a way and manner, as perhaps will be diſagreeable both to yourſelf and us; which we hereby notify you, we ſhall do, on Saturday 4th of January next; and it is expected you will be then ready to anſwer us.

Sons of liberty, in Eaſt New-Jerſey.

This day, the 31ſt of December, the deputies return'd and reported, that they had waited on Mr. Coxe, at his houſe in Philadelphia, and delivered him the letter aforeſaid: That after reading it, and being informed of their buſineſs, they were treated with the utmoſt civility and reſpect both by him and his lady, and he delivered them in writing the following copy of his genteel and ample reſignation, viz.

I DO hereby reſign into the hands of the right honourable the lords commiſſioners of his majeſty's treaſury, the office of diſtributor of ſtamps for the province of New-Jerſey. Witneſs my hand and ſeal, this third day of September, in the year of our Lord 1765. WILLIAM COXE. (L.S.)

Sealed and delivered in the preſence of
WILLIAM HUMPHREYS,
TENCH TILGHMAN,

Philadelphia, December 30. 1765.

HAVING received information that my reſignation of the office of diſtributor of the ſtamps, for the province of New-Jerſey, not having been fully inſerted in the public papers, is a matter of uneaſineſs to the minds of the good people of that province, I do hereby certify and declare upon my honour and veracity the above to be a true copy of my reſignation of that office, which I ſent to England on the 3d of September laſt: I alſo do hereby further declare, that on receiving the commiſſion for the ſaid office of diſtributor of ſtamps for New-Jerſey, on or about the firſt of this inſt. Dec. I returned the ſaid commiſſion to England the ſeventh inſt. I do further declare upon my honour, that I have not appointed any officer or officers for the diſtribution of ſtamps in the ſaid province, nor done any other act towards carrying the ſtamp act into execution, and I do upon my honour, aſſure the gentlemen of New-Jerſey, that they may depend, I never will accept of any office whatſoever under the ſtamp act, nor will I directly or indirectly, be acceſſary to carrying the ſame into execution. *WILLIAM COXE.*

That they the deputies, being entirely ſatisfied by theſe papers and Mr. Coxe's declaration, addreſſed him as follows: SIR,

WE being appointed to wait upon you, by the ſons of liberty of New-Jerſey, for a more ſatisfactory reſignation of your office of diſtributor of ſtamps in ſaid province, are fully ſatisfied of your early reſignation by the copy which you have favoured us with, as alſo your preſent chearfulneſs in further fully ſatisfy us. We do in the name of every ſon of liberty of New-Jerſey, return you our hearty thanks, hoping your example may influence thoſe to do the like, who yet hold that deteſtable office."

The deputies further reported, that on their return home, they were met by the gentlemen of New-Brunſwick, who gave them their hearty thanks, which alſo was given them in Piſcataway, and Woodbridge, where long life and proſperity were drank to his Majeſty,—and alſo to Mr. Coxe; and confuſion to every American ſtamp-maſter, unleſs he reſigns his abhorred and deteſtable office.

NEW-YORK, January 16.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in this City, dated Nov. 9, 1765.

"I am fully ſenſible of the Malignity of the late Meaſures, and your ----- has well delineated the Authors. Your Zeal is commendable; but you ſhould not impute your Grievance to the Whole, which were impoſed by the Influence of a Miniſtry univerſally deteſted and now removed, and the new Miniſtry entirely in your Favour.—An entire new Syſtem in your Favour is adopted, and the truly Noble Lord DARTMOUTH at the Head of the Board of Trade, your Friend out of *Judgment*, being fully convinced of the mutual Intereſt of the Colonies and their Mother Country; ſo that a few Months will give a new Face to your Affairs.—

"I contributed my Mite to his Information, and he was ſo condeſcending as to call on me and thank me, and opened his Sentiments without reſerve——He is a charming Man."

Extract of another Letter from London, dated Nov 9

"The new Miniſtry are determined to relieve you, and I hope a few Months will make a great Alteration in your American Affairs."

A few Days ſince a Negro Man belonging to Mr. George Trail, of New-Rochelle, killed a Woman, his Houſe-keeper, by a Blow with a ſmall Ax on the Head, of which Wound ſhe expired; the Villain immediately fled, and concealed himſelf in a Hay-ſtack, where he was found, after diligent ſearch, tried by three Juſtices of the Peace, and ordered to be burnt: which Sentence was put in Execution at New-Rochelle laſt Week.

We have heard, that the Stamp-Act, as if calculated to ſpread Uneaſineſs and Confuſion throughout all his Majeſty's Dominions, has produced ſome freſh Tumults at Albany; an authentic Account of Particulars is not come to our Hands, but our beſt Intelligence is as follows, viz.

That on Saturday the 4th Inſtant, many of the Inhabitants of Albany, having heard that Mr. VanSeaack, of that Place, Merchant, had applied for the Office of Diſtributor of the Stamps there, a Number of them went to him and demanded a Reſignation of the Office if he had it, and a ſolemn Engagement that he nor any for him ſhould ever act in it. — That he would not enter into ſuch an Engagement without ſome Reſerve, in caſe the Act ſhould hereafter take place; which by no Means ſatisfying the People, ſeveral hundreds of them aſſembled the next Monday Evening, and again inſiſted on his abſolute Renunciation of the Office; which he not complying with, they put a Halter about his Neck, drag'd him through the Town, and it was thought would abſolutely have hanged him, if he had not found Means to make his Eſcape, and take Sanctuary in the Fort. — This ſo enraged the Multitude, that they returned to his Houſe, and demoliſhed all his Furniture that they could find, to the Value of 4 or 500 l.——Two other Perſons there, we hear, had alſo applied for Employments in the Stamp-Office, one of which was very roughly uſed, and the other had fled.

The ſevere Weather for ſome Days paſt, has occaſioned much Ice in our River, which has hurt ſeveral Veſſels, and obliged his Majeſty's Ships the Coventry and Garland to take proper Births for the Winter Seaſon.

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street.* 1766.

Vide the Stamp act page 53